Number 345 THE March 30, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, March 30, 1793.

Concluſion of the correſpondence between Mr. *Clymer*, and Mr. *Addiſon*.

Mr. Clymer to Mr. Claypoole, printer of *The Mail*.

BEING at leaſt equally reluctant with Mr. Addiſon to appear in public, I ſhall make my few obſervations on his piece as ſhort as poſſible.

He charges me with miſrepreſenting his motive for declining my requiſition, and appeals to the publiſhed correſpondence between us. I join iſſue with him, and reſt upon his firſt letter of the 26th of September, wherein nothing can be plainer than his opinion of the odiouſneſs of the taſk I meant to aſſign him, that of taking the examination of the witneſſes at Waſhington—Theſe are his expreſſions: "If therefore it be true, *and you cannot doubt it*, that it is the meaſure, and not the man, that the people hate; is it proper for you who have accepted the commiſſion, to devolve the execution of it on one, &c." What commiſſion? one to take the examination. It would therefore have been, according to himſelf, odious to take the examination.

To go further—"But I have," ſays he, "*other* reaſons for declining this commiſſion." Theſe certainly muſt be reaſons in *addition*.

But Mr. Addiſon ſays, I led him into opinion, that he was required to take examinations under a delegated authority, a ſervice he might decline, as being in this caſe optional, not obligatory. I am to be pardoned in conſidering this apprehenſion only as affected; for not being a judicial officer, which he knew, he alſo knew that I could not perſonally adminiſter an oath. The phraſe "to *take* depoſitions," contained in my inſtruction, a copy of which he had, could not have been underſtood by him in any other ſenſe than that of *cauſing* them to be taking. The juſtices at Pittſburgh ſo underſtood it; they made examination; they took depoſitions, not as my delegates, but in their own right.

Having drawn forth Mr. Addiſon from the ſhelter of ſubterfuge, I might diſmiſs my ſubject; but I cannot help aſking him, why he chuſes to forſake this ground of refuſal altogether, and truſt to another much leſs defenſible; to put it upon his own diſlike of the judicial ſyſtem of the United States, and not upon the odium to be incurred by compliance. On the latter he might poſſibly ſtand acquitted, for it is painful to encounter the hatred of neighbours; but how ſhall we excuſe him as a magiſtrate or citizen, for diſregarding a law merely becauſe the law is not to his mind.

We ſee in this example, Mr. Addiſon running exactly parallel with his countrymen, when they oppoſe a revenue act of the United States; they both ſet up their opinions againſt the government; they both refuſe to obey becauſe they diſlike, and ſo undertake, as far as it reſpects themſelves, to annul a law of the land.

Mr. Addiſon has laboured in extenuation of the offences of the weſtern people againſt the notoriety of numerous facts, and againſt the general belief; and according to him, "I have ſaid improper things;" in reference, as I ſuppoſe, to ſome freedoms taken with the perſons of the magiſtrates and clergy.—They were juſtifiable. And I am authoriſed to re-affirm, what has been already ſaid with reſpect to the people generally, with an added aſſurance, that notwithſtanding the general diſcountenance of the union, they ſtill perſiſt in the boldeſt defiances of law and government. If I have 'impeached the juſtice of the country,' it is becauſe I had heard ſhe had generally but very illy proportioned her puniſhments to the crimes committed.

Mr. Addiſon declares, he ſhall confine himſelf in his publication entirely to an explanation of the charge, as he calls it, brought againſt him; but why in the very act of ſhowing ſuch a ſenſe of decency and decorum does he violate their rules, in glancing at vulgar ſlanders already ſubſtantially expoſed and deſpiſed.

GEORGE CLYMER.

Philad. Jan. 28, 1793.

Note.—In my printed letters I obſerve great inaccuracies, which I believe are not in the originals.

Mr. Addiſon, to Mr. Claypoole.

AGAINST my will I trouble you once more.—Mr. Clymer's note to his letter to you of 28th January may carry a ſuſpicion, that an unfair uſe has been made of his letters to me; I have therefore ſent the originals to you, and requeſt that you will file them in your office—where Mr. Clymer (or whoever may think it worth while) may examine them, and correct the *great inaccuracies* in a new edition.

I may now, as Mr. Clymer ſays, diſmiſs my ſubject. I never intended to enter into a controverſy, but only to make a *fair* ſtatement of my conduct. If after this ſtatement he has thought a comment neceſſary to make it ſpeak his language, has he not feared, that this language is not to be found in the text itſelf? His conſtruction of my conduct is juſt as falſe as his ſlander on the courts of this country. But the man who juſtifies the one by ſaying that he heard it, may juſtify the other by ſaying that he thought it.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

ALEX. ADDISON.

Waſhington, 15th Feb. 1793.

To the INDEPENDENT FREEMEN of PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE following queries are propoſed and addreſſed to you particularly, becauſe you are in ſome meaſure the natural guardians, not only of your own rights and privileges, but of thoſe of the community at large; numbers of whom, either through a contracted education, prejudice and attachment to party, or want of capacity, are unfit to take the lead. The writer intends to be as conciſe as poſſible, fully convinced, that that claſs of citizens whom he addreſſes are numerous, and that a few hints will be ſufficient to ſtimulate them to an immediate and ſolemn appeal to the legiſlature. From their repreſentatives alone they ought to look for redreſs; and give me leave to aſſure them with confidence, that firmneſs and perſeverance will undoubtedly have the deſired effect.

Whether actions of debt upon ſpecialties, promiſſary notes, book accounts, aſſumptions, or any other demand for damages, whatever, to the amount of twenty pounds, except where the ſtate may alſo bring an action, or the title to the real eſtate of any individual is brought in queſtion, might not be tried before a ſingle juſtice, allowing plaintiff or defendant an appeal to court within a limited time, or in the firſt inſtance, left to referrees as the preſent exiſting law directs? The coſt before a ſingle juſtice would not amount to more, in any one action, than four or five ſhillings, while, if it is carried to court, it would not be leſs than as many pounds; and if the avarice of lawyers increaſe in the ſame ratio in which it has done theſe twenty years paſt, it would be much better for a poor man to looſe a debt of twenty or thirty pounds, than ſue in court for it.

The caſe of poor tenants, who are a very numerous claſs, and daily increaſing, under the preſent exiſting laws, is peculiarly hard indeed; the landlord in many inſtances, does not fulfil his bargain, and the tenant has no remedy but to go to court and contend with a rich man, at an expence his finances is by no means adequate to, whereas, if theſe ſmall matters came under the cognizance of a ſingle juſtice, there would in all human probability, be but few appeals; for give me leave to tell you, fellow citizens, when the parties have been once told their fate by a ſingle juſtice, who has in a manner no fee for doing it, they ſeldom or never appeal; they have no lawyer at hand to prompt them to it, and the dread of an exorbitant fee has time to operate, which generally prevails, and determines them to drop a litigious debate when they have got the opinion, judicially, of one ſenſible man amongſt them.

A bill nearly to this effect, had paſſed the laſt houſe of repreſentatives, by a great majority; how it came to fall through before your other repreſentatives, is perhaps worth your pains of enquiry. One argument made uſe of by thoſe who oppoſed the bill was, that it would deprive young lawyers from riſing in the world, whoſe living depended on ſmall actions, and would begin and be content with ſmall fees, but who in the end, and when they they had acquired experience, would be the only characters, fit to repreſent you in Congreſs, or fill the moſt important offices of the ſtate.

Now you will conſider this argument a little, conſider it with your wonted partiality, and ſay, whether the young man, who has from his firſt entrance into buſineſs been accuſtomed to take more fees than the laws of his country will juſtify; who has been led to believe from his infancy, by the practice of his ſuperiors, for age, in the ſame buſineſs, that all he can grab in that way from the ſimple and unwary, from the induſtrious, honeſt German, who is not happy enough to underſtand our language ſufficiently, or from the litigious, who would, to ſatisfy their paſſion, give their caſh to any amount. Conſider, I ſay, this mode of education, this manner of life, from ſuch an early period, when impreſſions are eaſily made but difficult to be eraſed, and judge for yourſelves.—If you petition your repreſentatives upon this ſubject, no doubt but you will have all the little lawyers in the ſtate againſt you, and they will, when their intereſt is at ſtake, ſay a great many little things, but examine theſe little things yourſelves, ſtand a moment at the bar of the houſe of aſſembly while they argue the matter, or ſtand at the bar of the courts of juſtice in any county, conſider their abilities, their conduct throughout, together with your own beſt intereſt, and I am confident you will judge right.

The above hints, fellow citizens, are referred to your good ſenſe; little argument has been uſed, and indeed little was neceſſary; right and wrong are not ſuch an intricate juggle as you are often perſuaded to believe, by thoſe who are too deeply intereſted to be truſted. If you anſwer the foregoing in the affirmative; if you believe, as the writer does upon this ſubject, you will looſe no time in applying to the legiſlature, where with propriety you can obtain redreſs.

With theſe few reflections the writer begs leave to conclude for the preſent; if he has been ſo unfortunate as to draw down the indignation of any gentleman of the bar upon him, he is ſorry for it, perſonally he never was injured by an individual of that profeſſion; he is now near ſixty years of age, and never had a law ſuit, nor ever feed an attorney in his own cauſe—the good of the public in general is his only motive, and though he may meet with cenſure and reflection from ſome, he is conſcious to himſelf of not having intentionally or maliciouſly offended any.

No. I.

OFFICIAL LETTER

From the French Republic to the United States of North America, dated at Paris, December 22, 1792.

"Preſident of the United States of North America.

"Amidſt the ſtorms which buffet our infant liberty, it is a comfort to the French republic, to have communication with a republic founded as her own. Our brothers of the United States will no doubt have heard with gladneſs, the new revolution, which overthrew that laſt obſtacle to our liberty. This revolution was neceſſary. Royalty was ſtill exiſting, and in every conſtituton where it exiſts there is no true liberty. Kings and Equality are incompatible with each other; it is their buſineſs to conſpire againſt equality, and againſt the ſovereignty of nations.

"The United States of America will hardly credit it; the ſupport which the ancient French court had afforded them to recover their independence, was only the fruit of baſe ſpeculation; their glory offended its ambitious views, and the ambaſſadors bore the criminal orders of ſtopping the career of their proſperity.

"Nay it is only between free nations that ſincere and fraternal treaties can be formed. The liberty which the French republic wiſhes to reſtore to the nations that ſhall call for her aſſiſtance, will not be polluted with ſimilar ſtains; it ſhall be pure like herſelf.

"The immenſe diſtance which parts us prevents your taking, in this glorious regeneration of Europe, that concern which your principles and paſt combats reſerved to you. Single and alone againſt the coalition of kings, we have ſhewn ourſelves worthy of being called your brothers; and the ignominious retreat of their combined armies. Gennappe, Spires, Savoy, Flanders—all theſe ſucceſſes ought to call to your remembrance Saratoga, Trenton, and York-Town.

"When will the final term of our ſtruggles come? We do not yet know; but, free Americans, rely on our courage and perſeverance; not a Frenchman ſhall remain, or they ſhall all be free. Liberty ſhall become extinct in Europe, or our principles ſhall triumph every where over the league of deſpots. They have raiſed ſtorms againſt

ns even in your own hemiſphere; they have excited our iſlands to rebellion, but our principles and our arms will finally give them again calm and proſperity. The United States have contributed towards it, by the ample relief they have afforded our colonies at a moment when France was too remote to give them ſupport. Thanks to you, generous Americans—it is a debt which the gratitude of the French republic diſcharges with heartfelt ſatisfaction.

"The time is doubtleſs not far diſtant when the colonies, far from being a ſubject of eternal rivalſhip and war, will only be a farther tie among nations. The time is not for diſtant when ſound policy ſhall lay down the baſis of commerce, not on excluſive intereſts, but on the conjoint intereſts of all, and on the nature of things.—It depends on the courage of the United States to accelerate the happy moment, and the French republic will eagerly give her concurrence to all the efforts they ſhall make for rivetting the political and commercial ties of two nations, who can no longer have but one common ſentiment, ſince their principles and intereſts are common and the ſame."

The following is an exact Tranſlation from a Speech, made in the National Convention at Paris, (on the 14th of December, in a debate on the ſubject of eſtabliſhing Public Schools for the Education of Youth) by Citizen Dupont, a member of conſiderable weight.—And as the Doctrines contained in it were received with unanimous applauſe, except from two or three of the Clergy, it may fairly be conſidered as an expoſition of the creed of that enlightened Aſſembly. Tranſlated from Le Moniteur, *of Sunday, the 16th of December, 1792.*

WHAT! Thrones are overturned! Sceptres broken! Kings expire! and yet the Altars of God remain! (here there is a murmur from ſome members; and the Abbe Ichon demands, that the perſon ſpeaking may be called to order) Tyrants, in outrage to nature, continue to burn an impious incenſe on thoſe altars! (Some murmurs ariſe, but they are loſt in the applauſes from the majority of the Aſſembly) The thrones that have been reverſed, have left theſe altars naked, unſupported, and tottering. A ſingle breath of enlightened reaſon will now be ſufficient to make them diſappear. And if humanity is under obligations to the firſt of theſe benefits, the fall of Kings, can it be doubted, but that the French People now Sovereign, will be wiſe enough, in like manner, to overthrow thoſe altars, and *thoſe idols*, to which thoſe Kings have hitherto made them ſubject? *Nature* and *Reaſon*, theſe ought to be the Gods of men! Theſe are my Gods! (Here the Abbe Audrein cried out "There's no bearing this;" and ruſhed out of the Aſſembly. A great laugh!) Admire *Nature*—cultivate *Reaſon*—And you, Legiſlators, if you deſire that the French people ſhould be happy—make haſte to propagate theſe principles, and to teach them in your primary ſchools, inſtead of thoſe fanatical principles which have hitherto been taught. The tyranny of kings was confined to make their people miſerable in this life; but thoſe other tyrants, the prieſts, extend their dominion into another; of which they have no other idea than of eternal puniſhments; a doctrine which ſome men have hitherto had the good nature to believe. But the moment of the cataſtrophe is come—all theſe prejudices muſt fall at the ſame time.—*We muſt deſtroy them, or they will deſtroy us.*—For myſelf! I honeſtly avow to the Convention—*I am an Atheiſt!* (Here there is ſome noiſe and tumult—but a great number of members cried out, 'what is that to us? you are an honeſt man.') But *I* defy a ſingle individual, amongſt the twenty four millions of Frenchmen, to make againſt me any well grounded reproach. I doubt whether the Chriſtians, or the Catholics, of which the laſt ſpeaker, and thoſe of his opinion have been talking to us, can make the ſame challenge—(Great applauſes.)—There is another conſideration.—Paris has great loſſes.—It has been deprived of the commerce of luxury; of that factitious ſplendor which was found at courts, and invited ſtrangers hither.—Well! We muſt repair theſe loſſes. Let me then repreſent to you the times, that are faſt approaching, when our philoſophers, whoſe names are celebrated throughout Europe, Petion, Syeyes, Condorcet, and others—ſurrounded in our Pantheon, as the Greek Philoſophers were at Athens, with a crowd of diſciples coming from all parts of Europe, walking like the Peripatetics, and teaching—this man, the ſyſtem of the Univerſe, and developing the progreſs of all human knowledge; that perfectioning in the ſocial ſyſtem, and ſhewing in our decree of the 17th of Juue, 1789, the ſeed of the inſurrection of the 14th of July, and the 10th of Auguſt, and of all thoſe inſurrections which are ſpreading with ſuch rapidity throughout Europe——ſo that theſe young ſtrangers, on their return to their reſpective countries, may ſpread the ſame lights, and may operate, for the happineſs of mankind, ſimilar revolutions throughout the world.

(Numberleſs applauſes aroſe, almoſt throughout the whole aſſembly—and in the galleries.)

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American Affairs.

BOSTON, March 2.

"War with caſtles, Peace to cottages, and Reſpect to the maſter pieces of the arts," is the motto of the French ſtandards—and a better one was never written.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, to his friend in this town.

"You tell of your citizens and citeſſes in Boſton, and your equality cake, 'tis all nothing—look at our Connecticut papers, and you'll ſee ſomething. One woman was ſo rejoiced, that inſtead of ONE, ſhe was delivered of FOUR equality citizens.—Another has advertiſed, that her huſband ought not to be the ſole occupant of her; that all men have an equal right—and that ſhe is determined to keep open doors. Numbers have advertiſed to ſell their farms, expecting an Agrarian law. At a public dinner in Norfolk they had a boiled Mammoth, a Whale made up into a chouder, 3 Norway Thrakens boiled, 7 elephants alamoded; beſides vaſt quantities of oxen, weighing from 3 to 8,000 each; roaſted whole for children. They burnt more wood in the cookery than ever grew on mount Libanus—They drank rivers dry; and to cloſe the day delightfully, blew up the Green mountain.—They received a deputation, in the courſe of the day from the federal inhabitants of the planet Mars, by whom they returned for anſwer, that at half paſt four they would drink their health under a diſcharge of 7 thunders.

There's for you!!"

BENNINGTON, March 1.

A deſerter from the Britiſh 26th or Cameronian regiment of foot, juſt arrived in this town, from Canada, informs, that the ſoldiers of the 7th regiment, who were lately confined and tried for mutiny, and for threatening the life of their colonel, prince Edward, 4th ſon of George the IIId. as lately mentioned, were all acquitted by the court martial, and that the prince is now under an arreſt, for impoſing hardſhip on his men of procuring ſuperfluous and fantaſtical equipments, and ſtopping their pay. It is ſaid he will have to reimburſe the whole to his regiment, and bear the burthen perſonally, and further, that were he not the king's ſon, he would in all probability be broken.

RICHMOND, March 8.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs.

"The politics here are to the laſt degree diſguſting; every principle of repreſentative government is violated inſtead of feeling alike, and acting for the benefit of the bulk of citizens, Congreſs are influenced by a monied and ſpeculating intereſt, which not only bears hard upon the labouring claſſes of the whole community, but afflicts thoſe of the ſouthern ſtates with excluſive cruelty; as their *primum mobile* of government, reſides chiefly in the northern ſtates, the evil can never be removed, unleſs all electing bodies, will with the moſt ſuſpicious caution, avoid every man, who ſhall even ſmell of certificates, ſtock, or paper of any kind.

"I am in a ſtate of repentance for having come to a place, exhibiting every moment to my view the fallacy of apparent patriotiſm. The rapacity of many who ought to be diſintereſted, and the poor chance the public will ſtand, againſt the machinations of a few individuals; but if the agricultural people would attend to their intereſt and elect proper men, theſe dreadful evils would ſoon be remedied."

HARRISBURGH, March 11.

On Thurſday laſt, ten men, who had been at work in digging the canal at Quiltapahilla, were brought to town, and committed to jail, on a charge of having cauſed a riot among the other labourers, and threatened the lives of ſome of the ſuperintendants.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

Captain Amiot, who left Cette, a French port in the Mediterranean, about the middle of January, informs, that naval warlike preparations were going on with great activity in the ſouthern ſeaports. A fleet of ſmall veſſels was equipping at Toulon, intended, it was generally believed, for an attack on the iſland of Sardinia.

By letters from Holland to this city, it is ſaid that the Dutch have compromiſed with the French, and conſented to the opening of the Scheldt; and that an amicable treaty was on the carpet; if this ſhould be the fact, and that the Dutch and French are become allies, the armaments of Great Britain will have no other object to operate upon, than their own internal diſcontents.

A new inſurrection has taken place in the neighbourhood of Port au Prince of negroes who had been hitherto peaceable. About the firſt of February 1500 foot troops and 400 light horſe marched out to attack and reduce them but the event was not known when theſe accounts left Hiſpaniola. Sugars, and other Weſt India produce were high, and the American produce uncommonly cheap.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cork, to his correſpondent in this city, dated Jan. 10, 1793.

"This country and England is at preſent in a ſtate of perturbation: the people publicly diſapprove of abuſes that have crept into the conſtitution and the conduct of the preſent miniſtry, particularly ſince Paine's Rights of Man has made its appearance: almoſt every one is turned politician, they complain of unjuſt repreſentation, and miniſterial influence, which by the bye is gone beyond all bounds. This very year there has been twelve thouſand per annum, in penſions, added to the Iriſh liſt. The papiſts likewiſe inſiſt, in poſitive terms, to have all the penal laws againſt them aboliſhed; for which purpoſe, they have convened a national meeting in Dublin, and have choſen a number of delegates to form plans for carrying their deſigns into effect. Moſt of the corporated towns have adviſed their conſtituents to oppoſe ſuch innovations, and have publiſhed reſolutions to that effect. What the end will be, the Almighty only knows! It ſeems they have a promiſe from the Engliſh miniſter that has encouraged them to take ſuch ſteps, which it is ſuppoſed he has done to ſtrengthen his influence. Societies are forming faſt here, and in every other town, to preſerve their rights it is ſuppoſed, more than to preſerve public order. England too is in a ſtate of fermentation, they are arming faſt, it is ſuppoſed to go to war with France—the people are totally averſe to falling out with France—they have declared by printed reſolutions, they will not ſupport a war againſt a people fighting for liberty. Government are ſo alarmed, they are taking every ſtep to ſtrengthen their hands; the parliament is called three weeks before the appointed time, they have planted cannon on the tower, are raiſing a militia and are ſtrengthening all their places of defence; the conſequences are in ſome meaſure felt already, as credit is greatly hurt, and a damp in trade and buſineſs, that is, what is carried on between the two kingdoms."

Advices of the 13th of February, received from Dominica, via Baltimore are, that a frigate had arrived at that iſland from England, which came out with a large number of troops under the command of General Matthews—and the greateſt vigor was uſed to put the iſlands in a ſtate of defence. Three days before the ſailing of the above frigate from England (which was about the end of January) a Britiſh fleet of 32 ſhips of the line, under the command of lord Hood, ſailed on a cruiſe, and it was reported, in England, that 35 ſail of the line of French ſhips lay in Breſt, ready to put to ſea, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Weſt Indies.

Letters from Port au Prince thus explain the renewal of diſturbances in that quarter of Hiſpaniola:—It was diſcovered the latter end of January, that a plot had been formed by the blacks to aſſaſſinate all the whites and mulattoes: This diſcovery occaſioned a union of the two laſt mentioned deſcriptions, who marched out to prevent the intended attack of the negroes.—A cordial reception by the blacks perfectly deceived the citizens, who marched, free of ſuſpicion, ſeven leagues from Port au Prince, where they encamped to wait for a convoy of proviſions eſcorted by 50 men and one piece of artillery. The convoy had advanced not quite two leagues from Port au Prince when it was ſurrounded by two thouſand negroes, who diſarmed, and maſſacred all except eight, who, being mounted, made their eſcape—Upon the news of this maſſacre another body of troops, of the whites, marched out, attacked the enemy, and in leſs than an hour cut to pieces 600 of them, and two days after 70 more. In their retreat, however, the negroes ſet fire to an extent of ten leagues of ſugar cane, and in a few hours reduced to aſhes ſeveral millions of property.

"The American CENTS (ſays a letter from Newark) do not anſwer our expectation. The chain on the reverſe is but a bad omen for liberty, and liberty herſelf appears in a fright—May ſhe not juſtly cry out in the words of the apoſtle, "Alexander, the copper ſmith, hath done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works."

Advices from Martinico and Guadaloupe ſay, that the governors of both thoſe iſlands have fled, and taken with them a ſeventy four gun ſhip, a frigate of forty guns, a ſloop of war of twenty guns, and ſeveral tenders. It is not known to what quarter they are gone.

Death of the late King of FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived the ship Dominick Terry, Capt. Dehart, from Lisbon, after a passage of 34 days. By this vessel we have the following

Important Information.

It was communicated to Capt. Dehart by a respectable gentleman at Lisbon, who said that it was taken from French papers; and that there was no doubt of the truth of it. Reports to the same effect had been circulated for several days before.

"LISBON, February 8.

"The post brings this day a certainty of the execution of the king of France, on the 21st of January last, between 10 and 11 o'clock of the same day. It is said he supported himself with great courage on the occasion; mounted the scaffold with great deliberation, and attempted to make a speech which tended to his innocence;—however the troops were ordered immediately to beat their drums and sound their trumpets, in order to prevent his being heard; which he perceiving, made a reverence to all around him, and laid his head on the block, which was immediately severed from his body. A hole was dug in the temple court, near the scaffold, where the head and trunk was put, then filled up and paved. As soon as the execution was effected, three huzzas were given by the spectators, hats thrown in the air, and it is said the executioners and many near the scaffold dipped their buttons in the king's blood, as marks of victory and triumph.

"The Queen and the King's sister were put into the common gaol, and committed to civil justice for examination and sentence. A report prevails that they were put to death two days after."

The first account of the fate of the king was brought by a packet from England, and mentioned that the execution was designed to be at 11 in the morning, but was afterwards determined to be at 4 in the morning, in order to deceive any of the king's friends, who might be supposed to attempt a rescue. This account, however, was contradicted by the above, which bears the marks of authenticity.

Capt. Dehart mentions that he observed in Lisbon a number of Frenchmen in mourning for the melancholy fate of their late king, which is a circumstance corroborative of the above intelligence.

Should the above affecting intelligence prove true, it may be reconciled upon the supposition of some extraordinary circumstance having occurred in the affairs of France—since it is known that the unfortunate king had some powerful friends in the convention, who had influence sufficient at least to cause the question of judgment upon him to be referred from that body to the primary assemblies; and at the time of his execution the opinions of those assemblies could not have been collected.

It may not be improper here to notice (but we mention it with caution) that a report is in circulation, that a frigate had arrived at Cape Francois from France, with advices, that the enormous expence of carrying on the war (amounting to FIVE MILLIONS sterling per month) had much embarrassed the government; that Gen. Custine had retired from Mentz, and was encamped near Landau, with two thirds of his army; and that the Prussian and German forces were collecting in large numbers near him.

Copy of a letter from an officer of rank in the late American army of the Massachusetts line, to the secretary of the general society of the Cincinnati, dated January 18, 1793.

SIR,

WHEN all Europe have their eyes fixed on France, and every one who reveres the Rights of Man, *is admiring the magnanimous conduct of the French—I was the other day most sensibly affected on reading the account of the conduct of General* DUMOURIER, *when he presented himself before the National Convention, in the month of October last. This officer, whose military and literary talents place him in a most conspicuous light, and who cannot but possess the most refined sentiments of honor, as well as exquisite feelings for those marks of approbation which are conferred on distinguished merit—than which nothing can be dearer to a* soldier; *yet this great and celebrated* Citizen General, *in the presence of that august assembly, took the* Cross of St. Louis *from his breast, and made an offering of it at the shrine of liberty; thereby indicating that he disdained to wear, among a free and equal people, any mark of distinction, evidenced by an* Order or Devise, *which could be construed, repugnant to* Liberty *and* Equality.

If the Cross of St. Louis, *long worn in France as an emblem of the distinguished merit of the wearer, is judged by this great man as improper to be worn in a republic, how can I, a* citizen *of the* renowned American Republic, *allow my name to stand* affixed *to an* Institution, *or wear a* Devise *which is construed by many of our fellow citizens, the indication of an* Order *and* distinction *in* society? *Animated by this recent example of the Gallic Citizen General, I do hereby request, that you will be pleased to* erase my name *from the institution of the society of the Cincinnati; as I do from* this moment, *for myself,* renounce *the* Institution. *At the same time, I pray you be assured, that an affection and esteem for every brother officer of the late American Army, will continue to possess a warm corner of my heart, too deeply impressed to be effaced, or to stand in need of the aid of any* Devise or Institution, *as remembrancers.*

While we are celebrating in high festivity, the conduct and success of our French friends, *let us, if not already practising, imitate such of their examples as appear evidently marked with propriety, and calculated to establish those principles, which form the permanent basis of a genuine Republic.*

With sentiments of respect, I am, &c.

Hon. Henry Knox, Esq. Secretary of the General Society of the Cincinnati.

LEXINGTON, February 2.

Extract from an Atlantic Correspondent.

"A treaty with the Indians I learn is to take place in the spring—it is said they have stipulated one grand article thereof, which is, that the Ohio river is to be the boundary line, what they will farther insist on in treaty is uncertain."

From another:

"The progress of the war is again arrested by a stroke of Indian policy, we are to treat with them on their own terms, next season at the Omee, these tawney dogs greatly out-council us, and out-general us."

A correspondent observes that it is to be wished, by every good man who has any regard for the welfare of his country, that this intelligence may prove a mistake. Can our public servants be capable of holding any treaty with savages, whose hands are still reeking with the blood of their fellow citizens and of their wives and children; nay, reeking even with the blood of valuable men, sent to them as messengers of peace, under the sacred protection of a flag—those murders still unatoned for? Can they submit to make the sacrifice of public interest and faith the basis of so disgraceful a treaty. Every good citizen must hope not.

Pittsburgh, March 30.

We hear from Bellprae, that two Indians took Major Nathan Goodall on the 1st instant, who was carting rails but a short distance from his house, at the lower garrison. It is supposed they had seen where he unloaded, and secreted themselves close by, as they found his team partly turned round, and his whip lay beside the cattle.

Saturday morning last, the 23d inst. a duel was fought at Legionville, between Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Gassaway, officers in the army.—It is with regret we mention, that it terminated in the death of the latter.

In our paper of the 2d inst. we mentioned, that Col. Ebenezer Sproat, of Marietta, was appointed Adjutant General in the army—We are now under the necessity of contradicting it, and from authentic information, we find that MICHAEL RUDULPH, Major of the Cavalry, is promoted to that office.

THOMAS POSEY, Esq. of Virginia, is appointed Brigadier General, vice Rufus Putnam resigned.

Some envious and evil disposed person has circulated a report that Mr. Miller, teacher of the Mathematics, in the Canonsburgh Academy, was about to leave that place—we are happy in having it in our power to assure the public, that there never was the least foundation for such a report.

In the House of Representatives of this state, on the 15th inst. the following resolutions were agreed to:

That men be raised out of the militia for the term of months (unless sooner discharged) for the defence of the frontiers.

That a sum not exceeding dollars, be appropriated to discharge the expences that may be necessarily incurred during the course of the present year, for the protection of the frontiers. A committee of three was then appointed, to prepare and report a bill, in conformity to the two said resolutions.

The house next agreed to two resolutions, moved by Mr. Gallatin, viz. that the Governor should make application to the Secretary of War, and enquire into the state of the frontier, &c. and secondly, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be directed to lay before the legislature, all the papers, &c. relative to the protection of the frontiers.

The Knoxville Gazette says, that depredations, horse stealing and murders, continue to be committed by the Indians in the South Western Territory. The Shawnese are represented as being peculiarly inveterate.

*** A monthly meeting of the Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh, will be held on Monday Evening next, the 1st of April, at the usual place—the Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

Whereas I gave a note of hand to David Long, of Franklin township, in the county of Westmoreland, for the sum of Nine Pounds Fourteen Shillings, and whereas the said Long has not fulfilled his bargain with me, I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless he fulfils the agreement entered into between us.

JOHN HAUSER.

March 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the second day of July next, a Sale for the Disposal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD, one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t.

The NOBLE HORSE

LOFTY,

WILL be let to Mares this ensuing season, at the subscribers, living in Chartiers township, Washington county, near Thompson's mill, at the very low rate of Three Dollars and one bushel of Oats the season.

LOFTY is a dapple bay, with a black mane and tail, 5 years old this spring, 17 hands high, well made in proportion, he was bred on the south branch of Potomack, in the state of Virgina; his sire is a full dray, his dam half dray, half English, they are the most esteemed of any breed of horses that ever came to that part of the country for service, and LOFTY is thought by most that have seen him, superior to any horse that ever stood in this part of the country. One Dollar must be paid in cash, the residue will be received in wheat, rye, whiskey, or linen cloth, at the market price, to be delivered by the first of October next. Those who incline to pay all cash the price shall be twenty shillings and one bushel of oats.

Persons bringing Mares from a distance may have pasturage at reasonable rates

SAMUEL AGNEW.

March 20, 1793.

APOLLO,

WILL cover Mares this season (week about) at the subscriber's on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Perry's ferry, on the Monongahela, and about 5 miles from Elizabeth town, and at Mr. Ewing's mill, on Robesons run. He will stand the first week in April at the subscriber's, and the week following at Mr. Ewing's, and continue alternately during the season. The price for the season is eighteen shillings and one bushel of oats, each mare, and thirty shillings and one bushel of oats for insuring a colt. Rye at 3/. per bushel, and Indian corn at 2/6, will be received in payment if delivered by the first of October next, at James Ewing's, John Small's or John Mate's mills.

APOLLO is a beautiful dappled grey, 6 years old, and nearly 16 hands high. His sire was full blooded, imported from Great Britain, and his dam was out of that noble horse the Arabian Grey. APOLLO's colts are superior to any in this country, and his figure will sufficiently recommend him.

JOHN TORRENCE.

March 20, 1793.

The Judge of the Pennſylvania District of the United States has appointed the gentlemen hereafter named commiſſioners to examine witneſſes, take evidence, and authenticate documents,—and phyſicians and ſurgeons, to examine and report on the caſes of the applicants, under the act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, entitled, "An act to regulate the claims to invalid penſions."

At Philadelphia.
Phyſicians and Surgeons.
W. Shippen, James Hutchinſon,

At Lancaſter.
Commiſſioners.
John Hubley, J. Roſs, A. Reigart.
Phyſicians and Surgeons.
Edward Hand, Frederick Kuhn.

At Reading.
Commiſſioners.
D. Clymer, Collinſon Read, J. Bower.
Phyſicians and Surgeons,
James Diemer, John Otto.

At York.
Commiſſioners,
H. Miller, Jas. Campbell, C. Laub.
Phyſicians and Surgeons,
James Hall, John Morris.

At Carliſle.
Commiſſioners,
J. Montgomery, S. Duncan, William Alexander.
Phyſicians and Surgeons,
S. M'Croſkey, George Stevenſon.

At Bedford.
Commiſſioners,
Geo. Woods, Hugh Barclay, D. Eſpy.
Phyſician and Surgeon,
John Anderſon.

At Pittſburgh.
J. Woods, P. Nevill, A. Tannehill.
Phyſicians and Surgeons,
Nathl. Bedford, John Wilkins, jun.

At Sunbury.
Commiſſioners,
C. Gobin, Jaſper Ewing, J. Weitſel.
Phyſicians and Surgeons.
B. F. Young, Joſeph Thompſon.

At Harriſburgh.
Commiſſioners,
J. Kean, A. Graydon, J. Montgomery
Phyſicians and Surgeons.
Andrew Forreſt, John Dentzel.

At Eaſton.
Commiſſioners,
John Arndt, Robt. Trail, W. Craig.
Phyſicians and Surgeons,
Andrew Ledlie, —— Bigelow.

At Wilkeſbarre.
Commiſſioners,
And. Colt, Jeſſe Fell, Putnam Catlin.
Phyſicians and Surgeons.
Mathew Covell, Joſeph Davis.

All proofs and documents required by the law to eſtabliſh claims muſt be drawn into proper form and preſented to the judge or commiſſioners. Perſonal applications, without the proofs and documents thus prepared, and the witneſſes in ſupport of them, are unneceſſary.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber, in the month of Auguſt laſt, a* HEIFER *4 years old next June, cropt, and two ſlits in the left ear, ſhe has a white ſpot on her forehead, white back, and black ſides: it is ſuppoſed ſhe has calved this winter. Any perſon giving information where ſhe is, ſhall be generouſly rewarded. A ſtray Cow, light brindled colour, about 5 years old, marked on the off ear, came to the plantation on which the ſubſcriber lives, laſt fall. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES M'LELLAND, living two miles from Pittſburgh.

Feb. 23, 1793.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland county, until the firſt of April next, for the purpoſe of building a JAIL *in the County aforeſaid. The building to be of ſtone, the lower part vaulted over. Propoſals to be made by the perch, the undertaker to find hands, materials, &c. neceſſary for the building. Alſo Propoſals for the Carpenter work will be received. The Propoſals to be left at the Office of* Joſeph Cook, *Eſq. Greenſburgh.*

GEORGE SMITH,)
ALEX. M'DOWELL,)Commiſſrs
JAMES WHITE,)
February 23, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED the 17th inſtant, WILLIAM ALLEN, a ſoldier in the rifle corps of the American Legion. He is about 18 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high, black eyes, red hair, fair complexion, and very handſome. He was inliſted in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, and formerly lived on Pigeon creek in ſaid county; he has no regimentals, as he did not join the legion. It is probable he will go to Kentucky, as ſome of his friends live there. Any perſon that will ſecure ſaid deſerter, or deliver him to any officer of the Legion of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable expences.

REASIN BEALL, Enſign,
3d S. L. and Adjutant of Rifle Corps.
Legionville, 26th Feb. 1793.

Lots for Sale,

IN the new Town of LEWISBURGH, on French creek, nearly oppoſite the mouth of Cuſſewauga. From its delightful ſituation in the centre of a very extenſive and fertile country, now opening for ſettlement in conſequence of an act of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, granting the pre-emption of land to actual ſettlers—There is a ſaw and griſt mill, with a number of ſettlers, a public garriſon, &c. now on the ſpot, which, together with many other advantages, ſeems to encourage the immediate growth of a conſiderable town, which in all probability in a very ſhort time muſt become the ſeat of a new county. The elegance of its ſituation, the beauty and fertility of the ſurrounding country, are ſufficient recommendations. The price of each lot is Six Dollars. For further particulars enquire of DAVID MEAD, on the premiſes.

February 20, 1793.

P. S. Should it be an object, ſettlers in town can be accommodated with out lots adjoining, of five acres each.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the forks of Yough, about September laſt, one brindled two year old heifer, marked with half a crop in the near ear, alſo one red and white ditto, one year old paſt, marked with a crop in the near ear. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH BECKET.
Allegheny county, March 6, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

WILL BE LET,

(For a year, or longer term.)

A Commodious and well ſituated farm on moderate terms, in Mount Pleaſant townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, within eleven miles of Greenſburgh, and nine of Ligonier, well known by the name of the Nine Mile Run, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, containing 350 acres, (being part of General Gift) whereof upwards of 100 acres are cleared, 30 acres of which is excellent meadow, and 60 more may be made at a ſmall expence, the remainder good plough land, all under good fence and well watered. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, with three rooms and a kitchen with a loft, under a good ſhingle roof, with other buildings, as a log barn, with a good threſhing floor, out ſtables, ſtill houſe, and ſpring houſe—the place altogether is well calculated for farming, and a more convenient ſtand for a public houſe will not be eaſily met with between Philadelphia and Pittſburgh; the ſtate road paſſes through it, and a public houſe has been kept there in good repute for ſeveral years. The country around is very well ſettled and improved, griſt mills convenient, and the Cheſnut ridge, to which this farm is adjacent, affords an excellent range for ſtock the greateſt part of the year. For terms apply to Wm. Lockry, Eſq. near the premiſes, John M. St. Clair, Ligonier mills, or Danl. St. Clair, attorney at Law, near Norris town, Montgomery county.

December 30, 1792.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given for good clean Hemp, by

MARGARET ROSS,

Who informs thoſe perſons that received Hemp ſeed to pay in Hemp, that their engagements has been up ſince December, and requeſts they will be ſpeedy in paying off the ſame.

Pittſburgh, March 4, 1793.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing 100 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Thomas Brown, and being within half a mile of (Brownſville) Redſtone Old Fort. The place is under good repair, the land is well adapted for raiſing all kinds of grain, and there is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn, &c. a never failing ſpring of water very convenient to the door, and a very good ſeat for a diſtillery; there is about 30 acres of clear land, 5 of which is in meadow, and 10 in wheat and rye, alſo a very good peach orchard and a number of cherry trees, and about 20 bearing apple trees. A clear and indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion by the firſt of April. If the land is not ſold before the firſt of April, poſſeſſion could not be given till the middle of November. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

GIDEON WALKER.
Fayette county, Feb. 4, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Land Office Treaſury *Warrant, directed to the principal ſurveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, ſufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more ſurveys, to the quantity of* 1000 acres. *Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the ſouth weſt corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets.*

JAMES BLASHFORD.

Pittſburgh, March 16, 1793.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the POTTER Trade, a lad of 15 or 16 years old. Enquire of ADAM FUNK, in Pittſburgh.

March 22, 1793.

WAS FOUND,

On Monday the 11th inſt. on the road to Neigly's mill, near Captain Sample's, a new RIFLE, together with a belt and knife. The owner may have it by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Pitt townſhip, about four miles from Pittſburgh, and paying charges.

SAMUEL DRAKE.

Allegheny county, March 12, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A New Two Story Brick HOUSE and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh. For particulars apply to THOMAS GREER, on the premiſes.

March 13, 1793.

MY diſtrict, as Surveyor, is now confined to that part of Allegheny county, which was formerly Waſhington. Any perſon having buſineſs to do therein, may apply at my Office in Pittſburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

February 28, 1793.

Whereas a number of perſons who have ſubſcribed to me for this Gazette, ſeem to be very negligent about paying their ſubſcriptions either for the publication or poſtage, this is therefore to requeſt thoſe who are behind in either to make ſpeedy payment without further notice, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the neceſſity of purſuing meaſures for recovery, which will prove diagreeable to me and perhaps to them. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to thoſe whoſe punctuality has enabled him to continue.

The publics moſt obedient ſervant,

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.
March 1, 1793.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective balances, as all outſtanding debts after the 20th of March next, will, without reſpect of perſons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.
Pittſburgh, February 20, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, *Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*